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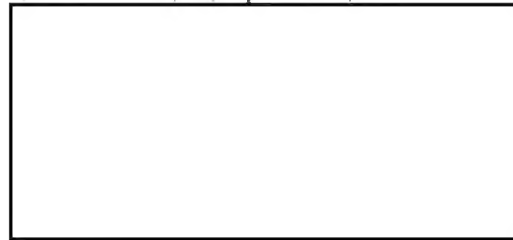
16 March 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: Senator Keating's Television Comments and Press Release  
dated 13 and 14 March 1960

1. Without exception, the material presented by Senator Keating on Soviet missile and other military capabilities, in both the television comment and press release, are based on the study published in England last fall by the Institute for Strategic Studies. All of his comments are virtually verbatim quotes from that study or from the New York Times summary of it which appeared on 3 December 1959. (attached)

2. With respect to the Senator's comments on Soviet educational programs in underdeveloped countries, Khrushchev himself announced on 21 February the opening of the special university mentioned by the Senator. He also mentioned that it would begin with 500 students and in ensuing years would take up to 4000. Presumably the Senator's information came from these statements. We are not aware of any Soviet announcement or any other information to indicate the total cost per year per student.



STAT

(EXECUTIVE DECISION BY THE

*Comptroller General*

Press book please

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1959.

## STUDY ASSESSES SOVIET STRENGTH

100 Missile Bases Reported  
Manned by a Force of  
About 200,000 Men

Special to The New York Times.  
LONDON, Dec. 2—The Soviet Union has about 100 principal missile bases and a missile service of about 200,000 men, according to a pamphlet issued by the Institute of Strategic Studies.

The institute was organized last year to further research and discussion on strategic subjects. The sources of information on the Soviet Union are not given in the pamphlet, entitled "The Soviet Union and the NATO Powers—The Military Balance."

The details contained about the Soviet missile arm, however, encourages a belief that the institute has had help from official sources.

### Sites of Bases Listed

The pamphlet says Soviet missile bases are situated along the Baltic coast around Kaliningrad, formerly Königsberg, in the area between Lake Ladoga and the White Sea in the Thuringian Forest of East Germany, in southern Ukraine and in the Carpathian Mountains between the Ukraine and Hungary and Rumania.

The principal weapons in the Soviet missile armory are the T-3 intercontinental ballistic missile, with a range of more than 5,000 miles, and the T-2 and T-4 intermediate-range ballistic missiles. The T-2 has a range of more than 1,600 miles and the T-4 is effective at 1,000 miles.

The Soviet Union, the pamphlet says, has two sea-to-ground missiles. One is the Komet, which can be fired from the surface or from a submerged submarine and has a range of about ninety-five miles. This weapon is in service.

The other sea-to-ground mis-



The New York Times  
Dec. 3, 1959  
**MOSCOW'S STRATEGIC BASES:** Missile installations are reported to be situated in the general areas in the Soviet Union and East Germany that are shown shaded.

sile is the Golem. This can be fired from the surface only and has a range of 310 miles. It is in mass production, the pamphlet reports.

### Atom Submarine Reported

Recently there have been reports in Britain that the Soviet Union has built an atomic-powered submarine and that the vessel has been undergoing trials in the eastern Baltic. No confirmation has been forthcoming from British officials.

The Soviet Union's Intercontinental and intermediate range ballistic missiles are serviced

by 200,000 troops under the command of an engineer general, the pamphlet says. This officer controls the manufacture of nuclear bombs, rockets and guided missiles, all testing sites and rocket and guided missile units of the Soviet Army.

The pamphlet lists seven intermediate range ballistic missile bases under the command of the North Atlantic Treaty

Organization. The bases in Britain, two Jupiter bases under construction in Italy and one projected Jupiter base in Turkey. Each base has fifteen missiles.

### Troop Cuts Denied

The pamphlet suggests that, in view of the information of its authors, it is highly unlikely that the Soviet Union has carried out the reductions in its armed forces announced since 1965. These reductions would have totaled more than 2,000,000 men.

The booklet puts the total Soviet strength today at 3,900,000 men. This figure, if accurate, means the Soviet forces have been cut by only 1,000,000 from the estimated total of 5,000,000 at the time of Stalin's death in 1953.

The present strength of the Soviet armed services is put as: army 2,350,000, including 175 effective divisions; navy 500,000; air force 700,000; security frontier guards and other troops 350,000.

Monday A. M. Release

From: Senator Keating  
To: Joe Coyne, Associated Press  
John Kelso, Gannett News Service

United States missile sites are well publicized these days, and this has caused concern to many persons who ask if this is not endangering our national security.

Actually, it is not. For in this day of nuclear weapons and strategic intelligence by all nations, it is difficult for a nation to conceal for long their missile production centers and launching sites.

In Russia for instance, we now know that the principal Soviet missile bases are about 100 in number. They are situated along the Baltic coast mainly in northeast Prussia, in the area between Lake Ladoga between the Baltic and the White Sea; in the Thuringian Forest in East Germany; in the southern Ukraine and the Carpathians--northwest of the Black Sea and northeast of Bucharest and Budapest and pointing in the directions of Turkey, the Near East and the Middle East.

The principal Soviet production centers are situated in two areas: the region of Vorkuta, which is in the upper Urals at the end of a key railway trunk line. The Vorkuta missile production center looks north toward the Kara Sea and beyond is the north polar ice cap. The other Soviet missile production center is in the area of Tiksi, which lies at the delta of the Lena River, and it too points towards the north polar ice cap.

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MAR 11 1966

NEWS RELEASE

FROM: SENATOR KENNETH B. KEATING  
Senate Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY AM'S  
March 14, 1960

"ASK KEN KEATING"

A TELEVISION PROGRAM\*

with

Senator Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.)

Sunday, March 13, 1960

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Senator Keating:

\*\*\* Will urge change in Senate rules to prevent future filibusters.

\*\*\* Says we must not withdraw from West Berlin until adequate guarantees insure continued freedom.

\*\*\* Calls the 200,000-man Missile Branch of the Soviet armed forces an "interesting development."

\*\*\* Declares there is mounting pressure in Congress to readjust Sugar Act.

\*\*\* Cites \$40 million to be spent annually by Russia on African, Asian and Latin-American students as an example of massive Soviet educational penetration.

Feature note: Expresses thanks for eye shade and ear plugs for civil rights filibuster.

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\*Over Stations:

WTEN-TV, Albany, New York

WVET-TV, Rochester, N.Y.

WSYE-TV, Elmira, New York

WSYR-TV, Syracuse, N. Y.

WTTZ-TV, Plattsburg, N.Y.

WKTV-TV, Utica, N. Y.

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This is Senator Ken Keating in Washington. Several people have written me this week to protest the Senate's failure to dispose of civil rights legislation in a normal way.

One housewife in Queens writes: "Why don't you vote on this civil rights bill one way or the other, and get it over with? What are all these Senate shenanigans about, anyway?"

Well, I'm not at all surprised at your exasperation. It must look like a pretty silly performance. So far as I'm concerned, I've been ready to vote on these measures for some time. The Senate has spent over 160 hours talking about civil rights in the past three weeks. Its debate on the issue fills well over 1,000 closely printed pages of the Congressional Record. This is more than enough talk and space for any question, and I personally believe we passed the point of reasonableness some time ago.

The debate since that time has proved only one thing: that the Rules of the Senate need overhauling if we are to prevent this kind of nightmarish performance in the future. Under these rules, you can't stop a debate on any subject until 2/3 of the Senate vote to stop. We tried to do something about that last year and provide that after fifteen days of debate, a majority of the Senators could bring about a vote. But we were beaten and the loss of respect which the Senate has suffered in the last weeks is the result.

If there is one thing we have now learned it is that one of the Senate's first orders of business when it reconvenes next year will have to be to change the present Rule on closing off debate, the so-called Rule 22. Senator Taft, who certainly had the greatest respect for orderly and full debate, once said he had always felt that a majority of the Senate should have the right to take up any measure it desires to debate, and, after adequate debate, they had the right to vote on such measure, regardless of the merits of the measure itself. That is not the case under the present Rules of the Senate, but it certainly ought to be, if we are to prevent minority control over the decisions of the Congress.

I have received many letters recently about President Eisenhower's new Summit meeting in Paris in May. Some have been for the journey, a few have been against it. At this meeting the question of Berlin's future will, of course, be one of the important subjects.

One lady from New York City writes:

"Why should our President go and sit down with a man who never keeps his word?"

Well, the answer is that the President is dedicated to the principle of peace. And if sitting down with Krushchev will contribute to this goal he is certainly willing to take the time and trouble. At the same time I'm sure the President has no illusions about the Russian leader and will not be taken in by any smiles or honeyed words unless they are backed up with action.

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Another letter, from a student in Buffalo deals with Berlin. This young man asks:

"Why is Berlin so important? Wouldn't we save ourselves a lot of headaches if we left the city entirely?"

There is more to Berlin than buildings and people and real estate. The Western Zone is a symbol of freedom. If we withdrew our support without adequate guarantees that the people of the Western Zone would continue to live in freedom, we would be selling out not only the immediate future of several hundred thousand Berliners, but also ourselves as the symbol of freedom in the world today. Berlin continues to be a city under siege. The people there are deathly afraid of a sell-out at the Summit. They want the reassuring sight of American and British and French uniforms on the streets of their city. The continued presence of our troops, and the President's firm stand at Paris are the assurances they and all Europe require that we mean what we say when we pledge ourselves to the cause of freedom.

A professor in Queens wants to know:

"How extensive are Russia's efforts to penetrate Africa and Asia, aside from the goodwill visits by Krushchev?"

Well, let me illustrate by telling you what the Soviets are doing in the education field. They have ambitious plans for a special university in Moscow for the training of African, Asian and Latin-American students. This university is scheduled to begin operation in April with 500 students. In the following years enrollment will be 4,000. The Russians themselves figure it will cost \$10,000 a year including transportation, tuition and all the other expenses to train each student. That's \$40 million dollars a year. Since 1947 the Communist Party has also been conducting a school for young African intellectuals in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Evidently, the success of this school has been a determining factor in the Soviet decision to embark on a full-scale educational drive to educate those who they hope will be the leaders of tomorrow in Africa, Asia and Latin-America.

We have our own exchange programs, of course, but nothing on such a massive scale as this.

A Troy businessman writes me from Latin America. In his letter he has enclosed two Bolivian bank notes. One is for 20 Bolivianos, and the other for 10,000. This man says that in 1952, the 20 Boliviano note was worth about 85 cents American. Today it takes the 10,000 Boliviano note to buy the same 85 cents worth of merchandise as 20 Bolivianos did in 1952. And in today's market there he says that means two packages of cigarettes.

This man concludes his letter with these words:

"I ask you, not only in my name but also in behalf of the countless friends and acquaintances who share the same fear, to keep up this fight of yours against inflation. If won, it will be a major contribution towards preserving the way of life we so dearly cherish."

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To that I add, I will continue to do everything possible to check the spread of inflation. At the present moment prices are relatively stable through the country. The President has asked Congress to apply any surplus next year to the national debt. And unless election year spending gets out of line in Congress, the prospects for continued stability look good.

An Albany housewife writes that she had read in the newspapers about a bill which I introduced establishing a "Know Your Government Office."

She asks: "Would not this become just another huge 'red tape' Government office?"

For those of you who are not familiar with this proposal, let me explain it briefly.

The bill would set up a "Know Your Government Office." It would be located exclusively in Washington and would, on request, distribute general information about the organization of our Federal Government, and where to go to find out what you want to know. The office would have the additional function of putting people in touch with the proper Federal officer, when they write in to ask for information on a specific question.

I have always felt that everyone should take advantage of all of the opportunities for assistance and information which we in Congress have made available to them.

In answer to the specific question, as to whether this wouldn't be just another big unwieldy Government bureaucracy, I want to make it clear that I firmly believe that such an office should be limited in size and scope. It should be a service office exclusively, without three cafeterias, a building of its own, a limousine, and eighty or ninety shiny new Government water coolers. As a matter of fact, it would be my hope that such an office would actually save money by having such questions routed directly to the source that knew about them, instead of all around Robin Hood's barn.

A Flushing Meadows builder writes: "There still seems to be some doubt about the New York World's Fair in 1964. What is the answer to that one? Will we have the Fair or won't we?"

I certainly hope so. I have worked long and hard with the officers of the Fair, both to get New York City designated as America's first choice, and to get the relevant international body in this field to approve the United States, and specifically New York, as the site for the 1964 Fair.

Right now efforts are going forward at a rapid rate to secure the approval of this institution known as the Bureau of International Expositions located in Paris, to approve New York City as a World's Fair site in 1964. But the job of international approval of New York as the site is made somewhat more difficult because the United States is not presently a member of this Bureau. We are cooperating with them in every way that we can, and we certainly hope that it will be possible to make the necessary arrangements for all foreign nations to get the approval to participate in a 1964 New York World's Fair.

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A soldier from the Plattsburg area writes "Have the Russians reduced their armed forces?"

Some reductions have taken place in rear units, and in the headquarters establishments. But the numerical strength of the effective divisions has been stepped up and so in actual fact there has been little apparent reduction. The Red Navy has increased its tonnage but is still behind the United States. But an interesting development has been the organization of what is virtually a separate branch of the Soviet armed forces; the missile arm. About 200,000 men have been organized under the command of an engineer general, who has under his command all factories in which nuclear bombs are manufactured, all testing sites, and all factories in which rockets and guided missiles are produced.

A man in Syracuse writes to ask why President Eisenhower doesn't take more positive action against Cuba?

Well, the President has just returned from a highly successful goodwill journey through South America and, as he has reported, our relations have been very much improved there, if not in Cuba. The Latin American nations outside the Cuban orbit might be apt to make this island a martyr if we descended upon them in retribution, without first giving all processes a fair try. At the present moment the other Latin nations are extremely cool to Cuba, and they believe that Castro and the fanatical men around him have embarked on a wild, senseless adventure. We are the stronger nation, of course, and there is no use to fan the flames further at this time. But I, myself, wonder how long we can go on turning the other cheek.

Within Congress I know there is mounting pressure to take some economic action involving a realistic readjustment of the Sugar Act. As you know, we pay well above the world market price for Cuban sugar and there is a lot of sentiment in Congress that we should remove this artificial prop from under Cuba's sugar economy. Removal of these additional millions might also serve to cut back Castro's overseas purchases of munitions, which serves no good purpose for either the Cuban people or the security and tranquility of the Caribbean.

Now in closing, I should like to express my gratitude to that kind individual in New York City who sent me an eye shade and a pair of anti-noise ear plugs. I have found them most useful during the civil rights filibuster. I might also add that I haven't spent so much time on a cot since I left the Army. It's the type of blanket drill, however, I can readily do without.

This is Senator Ken Keating in Washington.

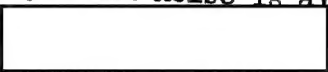
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MEMORANDUM FOR: DCI

Here is Senator Keating's talk of yesterday on TV.

His reference to 100 Soviet missile bases did not appear in his telecast. Paul Manning, his Press Assistant, said the television time had been used up without including that feature, so he put that out to Joe Coyne of the AP and John Kelso of the Gannet News Service as though it had been included in the telecast.

A copy of his statement to Coyne and Kelso is also attached.

  
STANLEY J. GREGAN  
Assistant to the Director

(DATE)

14 March 1960

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Remarks:

Howie:

The Director asked what you think of  
this.

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